





APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/354,478	07/15/1999	THOMAS D. TAGGART	STEU-2661	5211
5409 7.	590 10/09/2002			
ARLEN L. OLSEN			EXAMINER	
3 LEAR JET L	OLSEN & WATTS ANE		MCKANE, ELIZABETI	LIZABETH L
SUITE 201 LATHAM, NY 12110			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1744	16

DATE MAILED: 10/09/2002

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

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	Application No.	Applicant(s)				
20ffice Action Comments	09/354,478	TAGGART ET AL.				
*Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit				
The MAN INC DATE of this	Leigh McKane	1744				
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	ears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence address				
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period w - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, - Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b). Status	36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be time within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days fill apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from cause the application to become ABANDONE	nely filed s will be considered timely. the mailing date of this communication. D (35 U.S.C. § 133).				
1)⊠ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>06 A</u>	August 2002					
	is action is non-final.					
3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.						
Disposition of Claims						
4)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-4,6,7,10-14,16,17 and 20-22</u> is/are						
4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdraw	vn from consideration.					
5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.						
6)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-4,6,7,10-14,16,17 and 20-22</u> is/are rejected.						
	7) Claim(s) is/are objected to.					
8) ☐ Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or Application Papers	r election requirement.					
9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner						
10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.						
Applicant may not request that any objection to the						
11)☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on						
If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.						
12)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.						
Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120						
13) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).						
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:						
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.						
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No						
3. Copies of the certified copies of the prioriapplication from the International BurSee the attached detailed Office action for a list of	eau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	-				
14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic						
a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language prov 15)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic	visional application has been rece	eived.				
Attachment(s)						
Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s)	5) Notice of Informal P	(PTO-413) Paper No(s) atent Application (PTO-152)				
Patent and Trademark Office		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				

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Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

- (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 2. Claims 1-4, 6, 7, 11-14, 16, 17, and 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Müller et al (U.S. Patent No. 4,742,667) in view of Kelbrick et al (U.S. Patent No. 5,534,222) and Kümmerer (U.S. Patent No. 4,936,486).

With respect to claims 1, 2, 4, 7, 11, 12, 14, 17, and 21, Müller et al teaches a method and apparatus for sterilizing containers. The invention of Müller et al includes a source of compressed air 11, a source of sterilant (hydrogen peroxide) with a metering device 8, an atomizing system 51 for producing an atomized sterilant from the mixing of the sterile air with the sterilant, and a heat source 53 for heating the atomized sterilant, thereby producing a vaporized sterilant, a mechanism (exit of tube 52) for applying the atomized sterilant to the container 1, and a supply 14,16 of hot air. Müller et al fails to teach that the source of compressed air is sterile, that the heat source is a source of heated air that is mixed with the atomized sterilant, or that the metering device is a spoon dipper apparatus.

Kelbrick et al teaches a similar method of sterilizing an enclosure using vaporized hydrogen peroxide and hot air for drying. HEPA filter assemblies 54 are used to provide sterile air for drying and vapor transmission. In addition, the source of air is aseptic and filtered (col.4, lines 21-24). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to provide sterile air in the method and apparatus of Müller et al in order to avoid recontamination of the sterilized

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containers. Kelbrick et al further discloses mixing sterile air 81 with a sterilant 73 to produce an atomized sterilant and then mixing the atomized sterilant with hot air to produce a vaporized sterilant. See Figure 4 and col.4, lines 16-50. The heat exchanger is controlled to control air temperature and intrinsically, humidity. As the hot air of Kelbrick et al is a suitable source of heat for vaporizing an atomized hydrogen peroxide sterilant, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to either substitute the heat source of Kelbrick et al for that of Müller et al or to use it *in addition to* the heat source of Müller et al.

Kümmerer discloses a method and apparatus for sterilizing containers with atomized hydrogen peroxide. The source of sterilant incorporates a metering device which uses a spoon dipper apparatus 29. See col.5, lines 1-3. As the metering device disclosed by Kümmerer is disclosed to be effective in dosing predetermined and variable quantities of a sterilant to a vaporization device, it would have been an obvious choice for the metering device of Müller et al.

As to claims 3 and 13, it has been held that a recitation with respect to the manner in which a claimed apparatus is intended to be employed does not differentiate the claimed apparatus from a prior art apparatus satisfying the claimed structural limitations. *Ex parte Masham*, 2 USPQ2d 1647 (1987).

With respect to claims 6 and 16, although not specifically disclosed, the nozzles of Müller et al and Kelbrick et al both appear to be venturi nozzles. Regardless, the use of a well-known type of nozzle for mixing two fluids is not deemed to be patentable in the above combination.

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3. Claims 10, 20, and 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Müller et al, Kelbrick et al, and Kümmerer as applied to claims 1, 11, and 21 above, and further in view of Caudill (U.S. Patent No. 5,007,232).

Although Müller et al teaches that the "film of condensate is completely eliminated as the package travels" (col.6, lines 48-50), there is no disclosure of the residual concentration of hydrogen peroxide. Caudill discloses the sterilization of containers with hydrogen peroxide wherein heat is used to evaporate condensed hydrogen peroxide to a residual level of less than 0.5 ppm. See col.8, lines 1-8. As achieving a very low residual level of hydrogen peroxide is important in the sterilization of food containers, it would have been obvious in the method and apparatus of Müller et al.

Response to Arguments

4. Applicant's arguments with respect to the claims have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

5. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Leigh McKane whose telephone number is 703-305-3387. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Wednesday (7:15 am-4:45 pm).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Robert J. Warden can be reached on 703-308-2920. The fax phone numbers for the

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organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are 703-872-9310 for regular communications and 703-872-9311 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-308-0661.

eigh McKane

Primary Examiner

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elm October 7, 2002